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Lachish and Eglon. The excavations of Mr. Petrie in Palestine have been already successful in discovering what he believes to be the true sites of Lachish and Eglon. He passed by the ordinarily accepted sites called Um Lakis and Aijlan and "attacked Tell Hesya, a mound of house ruins, 60 feet high and about 200 feet square. All of one side had been washed away by the stream, thus affording a clear section from top to base. The generally early age of it was evident from nothing later than good Greek pottery being found on the top of it, and from Phœnician ware (which is known in Egypt to date from 1100 B. C.) occurring at half to three-quarters of the height up the mound. It could not be doubted, therefore, that we had an Amorite and Jewish town to work on." This and Tell Nejileh, six miles south, "from their positions, their early age, and their water supply, it seems almost certain, are the two Amorite cities of the low country, Lachish and Eglon." How two other places have got these ancient names attached to them—Um Lakis and Ajlan—he can account for in no other way than by supposing that in the return from the Captivity the Jews were unable to wrest the springs from the Bedawin sheep-masters, and did the best they could to preserve the ancient names by giving them to the places which now bear them. Largely by the pottery and other articles discovered, not by any inscriptions which have been found there, basis is given for writing the history of Lachish. It "was built 1500 B. C. on a knoll close to the spring, and had a wall 28 feet thick. It was an immensely strong fort, intended, perhaps, for shelter against the raids of the Egyptian Tahutmes (Thothmes) I. This was its pre-Jewish stage. Subsequently it fell into ruin, and the deserted hill was used by the alkali burner. This corresponds to the barbaric Hebrew period under the Judges. Again the town was walled, Phœnician pottery begins to appear, and some good masonry—evidently the age of the early Jewish kings. Cypriote influence comes in later, then Greek from about 700 B. C., and onwards. The great ruin of the town was by Nebuchadnezzar, about 600 B. C., and some slight remains of Greek pottery, down to about 400 B. C., show the last stage of its history."